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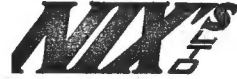
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Volume XII

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The Editor's Page

● A NEW "FRONT" DOOR

An important report has just been released by the President's office.

It has to do with the proposed future physical development of the campus and, if the recommendations are implemented, then our Alma Mater will eventually have a new "front" door.

To elaborate a bit, the new buildings would hinge about a completely new vista hinging on 114th Street, looking south past the Students' Union Building, and on to 87th Avenue.

The building tentatively earmarked to give attractiveness and distinction to the northern end of this new approach would bear on its shingle, "Administration". It would be placed at the head of the road and across the street from the S.U.B. and, being so positioned, would close one end of the open quadrangle which flanks the student residences.

Elsewhere in this issue a detailed report of the major recommendations of the building report are made by our alert furry friend of the campus, the Chipmunk.

With his ear close to the ground, he too has been conscious of the deep rumblings heralding great changes to come.

Mind you, the Tuck Shop will remain a landmark, and the forecourt of the Arts Building a thing of beauty.

It's just that the pendulum of progress is swinging and, undoubtedly, in years to come, visitors and alumni will find themselves making a southern rather than eastern approach when stepping across the main threshold of the University of Alberta.

● FALL CONVOCATION

With this issue we are pleased to record the major events which took place at the eighth annual Fall Convocation, held in Convocation Hall on October 30th.

On this occasion the number one industry of our province, agriculture, was very much to the fore. It was reflected in the awarding of five honorary degrees to personalities prominent in agricultural pursuits. Of the five, two are alumni of this University, and it is with special pride that we offer our warmest congratulations to Dr. William Fielding Hanna '22, '23, and Rev. Kenneth Harold Prior '26.

● ALUMNI HOMECOMING—VARSITY GUEST WEEKEND

February seems a long way off when we've had the rare good fortune of enjoying an open fall. But the fact remains that winter is just around the corner, and with it Alumni Homecoming, with its opportunity for all graduates to join in good fellowship and enjoy a program of first-rate entertainment.



The origin of the above photograph featuring so many happy countenances is a bit obscure, but you can rest assured that they're alumni, somewhere, taking time out from a good time.

Magnify this group twenty-fold and you will have some idea of the number that turned out to last year's

ALUMNI HOMECOMING BALL

•

in '55

it's

FEBRUARY 25



Joint Venture and Adventure

By EDITH PARK

Associate Editor, The New Trail

THE granting of honorary degrees to Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth H. Prior at Fall Convocation was, so far as we know, the first time in Canada that husband and wife had been so honoured.

It was particularly fitting that Rev. and Mrs. Prior should be singled out, since their work has been in a very real sense a joint venture—we might say, an adventure—which began on October 8, just twenty-eight years ago, when they were married, he was ordained, and they left for the mission field—all in the space of one day.

They spent several years as United Church missionaries in the Portuguese territory of Angola. Rev. Prior, who holds an agriculture as well as a theology diploma, worked as a mission agriculturist while Mrs. Prior put her Royal Alexandra nursing training to good use teaching and establishing hospital facilities.

After some time in Angola they were desirous of entering British territory, so in 1938 they accepted a move to Nigeria to work under the C.M.S., a mission organization of the Anglican church. The mission had not had the services of an agriculturist before and the Priors were given a free hand in developing their work. They taught first at a training college giving courses in rural science and training native pastors in background rural life principles. After a year they opened the first school farm. There are now 130 official school farms and 35 unofficial ones.

The work of these schools has now grown to the point where three agriculturists are now working in one mission and at least five other missions have brought in agriculturists, while others are considering similar appointments.

The Priors explained that the nature of the schools developed out of needs and opportunities as they arose. They reared poultry and rabbits, planted nursery gardens to provide stock and seeds, and wrote seven pamphlets on agriculture for distribution to native farmers. The work is carried on mainly in English since there are eight dialects in the country. All teacher training is carried on in English. Mrs. Prior did medical work, and taught mothercraft and first aid in the school.

One example of the sort of practical object-lesson approach which they used was in the matter of church and school compounds. It was the native custom to keep these bare and swept, with the result that erosion was common. The Priors gained the consent of the church authorities to plant Bahama grass, as well as shrubs and flowers and fruit trees. Now it is the exception to see mission compounds bare, and "Bahama" has become the household word for grass in the country.

The great need was to educate boys and girls in such a way that they would wish to return to the land rather than to the usually more lucrative jobs in the cities. A major step in furthering this work came with the co-operation of the Anglican, Methodist and Church of Scotland missions in establishing a rural training and demonstration centre. A lease of three square miles of land was obtained and, with the aid of the colonial development and welfare fund and the local government, the centre was set up at Asaba, about 150 miles inland on the Niger river. The centre gives a two-year course in farming open to boys of sixteen who have the equivalent of our grade eight standing. Girls of the same age receive a course in homemaking. Subjects include infant welfare, gardening, weaving, poultry keeping, current events, and first aid. The boys operate individual farm plots and do practical work in livestock and plantation management. There are at present over ninety boarding students and there is a large waiting list, so it is planned next year to expand to double the school's capacity.

The school has its own herd of twenty-four head of Tse-tse fly tolerant Ndama cattle (from French Guinea), seventy local sheep which it is selecting, four breeds of poultry and five fish ponds. These latter were the first fresh-water fish ponds in the country. In addition, the school grows about thirty varieties of tropical fruits and has plots of coffee, cocoa and rubber. There are 7,500 forest trees and sixty-eight acres of oil palms. The idea is to select and improve strains of plants and animals best suited to the country. It is hoped that with the aid of additional grants the school can become self-supporting.

Most of the boys who graduate from the school at Asaba want to set up on private farms of their own. About seventy percent of the graduates are now on the land and others would be if they could get land and capital.

In the case of girls, circumstances have made it necessary for most to go into teaching after graduation. Rev. Prior explained that this is due to the rise in the cost of the dowry during and since the war. Contrary to common belief, the dowry system does not constitute purchase of wives. Marriage in Nigeria is a family

contract and the dowry is the guarantee of good faith. If the girl is deserted by her husband her family retains the dowry as a means of support, and if the girl leaves her husband without justifiable cause, her family must refund the dowry. The village councils have been trying to set a uniform dowry rate and reduce the amount. Some villages have fixed it at twenty-five to thirty pounds, but even this amount is high and as a result many girls take teaching posts until they are able to get married.

The centre at Asaba is a joint venture between church and state. It co-operates very closely with all government departments. Its staff is interdenominational and also international since it includes English, Scottish, Canadian, American, and African members. A full church life is carried on in the centre, with services in English and Ibo. Character training and improved Christian citizenship are stressed. There is a long waiting list of girls and this year so far 370 enquiries have been received from boys for thirty-two places.

After founding the school, Rev. Prior was principal for many years, but now that it is well established he has relinquished the principalship to become director of extension work. He is now free to travel and follow up the graduates after they leave the school, giving them advice and encouragement. Mrs. Prior accompanies him in what must be a gruelling life. In the past sixteen months, they told us, they had travelled over 13,000 miles, all by car, taking all supplies, even to beds, along with them.

In the south, Nigeria is largely steamy jungle, but in the north the country is open. Principal food crops are tropical yams, cassava (a root from which tapioca is made), corn, rice, ground nuts, and sweet potatoes. They also produce palm oil and palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, cottonseed, hides and skins. The country is now largely self-governing and there are only three Europeans in the federal house.

There is a great hunger for education but too much of it, according to Rev. Prior, is directed towards high-salaried job in cities. The people are well governed and orderly, and a district officer with twenty-five native police can maintain order amongst 235,000.

As you talk to Rev. and Mrs. Prior, their matter-of-fact quietness makes twenty-eight years of mission and agricultural work seem commonplace.

When you realize the amazing extent of their achievement and catch the deep sense of purpose underlying the quiet manner, you begin to understand what lay behind a remark made by Rev. Prior and quoted in *The Trail* some years ago:

"Abundance of life may proceed from the heart but it will be expressed in terms of better living. Bigger yams and more productive hens will not make a man Christian, but a good Christian ought to make yams bigger and hens more productive—he has a sense of working in partnership with God, which his non-Christian brother does not recognize or understand."



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 LONDON: THE SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1, ABINGDON ROAD, KENT

After Thirty-Nine Years

By A. G. McCalla

About 1929 (a year or so either way makes no real difference) a skit was staged at the annual Ag. banquet. The subject was the official opening of the Agriculture Building on the campus at the University of Alberta. The date? 1970.

Whether or not the Ags. of those days were as pessimistic as this sounds, the fact remains that 25 of the predicted 41 years have passed, but October 29 this year saw the official opening of the Agriculture Building.

The Faculty of Agriculture was organized in 1915, graduated its first class in 1918, but has never had a building to call its own until now. Most of our visitors speak of the "new" Ag. Building. Usually this tag "new" infers replacement, but former Ags. will all agree that this building does not replace any "old" Ag. Building. There has never been one. Just how true this is can be determined from the following notes:

The Agriculture Building houses the Department of Animal Science, Plant Science, and Soil Science (Soils to most of you), and the Dean's office. Its 56,000 square feet of floor space is 40% or so more than has been in use by these departments all over the campus. The occupants of this building moved in from nine other buildings—count them: Arts Building (Dean), North Lab., Med. Building, Power Plant, West Lab., Horticulture Building, and Huts E, G, and H. The Department of Animal Science had space in four buildings. The Department of Plant Science had three stenographers—each in a different building.

The picture on the cover of this issue shows the modern design of the building. We think we have one of the choice (many think the "one of" can be omitted) locations on the campus. The views from the upper floors are magnificent, particularly towards the north over the river bank. We have no regrets that, under the recently announced plan for future development of the campus, we will be at the back door.

We are all agreed that the building gives us facilities that are not surpassed by those of any other faculty. While the efficient use of the space played the most important part in dictating the interior arrangement and finish, the architects succeeded in giving us what we asked for and at the same time made the interior very attractive. Dry wall construction, using plywood, predominates, and the whole design greater flexibility of use than in any other building on the campus. Space prohibits any detailed description, but a few notes on the arrangement may be of interest.

The Department of Animal Science occupies the whole fourth floor. The offices of all staff members are consolidated in one area on the north side of the building.

In the last issue we featured a story entitled *Ten Years at Los Alamos*, and now *After Thirty-Nine Years*. We would hasten to assure our readers that the "penitentiary" flavour is quite coincidental. Certainly the Agriculture Building, featured on our front cover, and about which Dean McCalla speaks so glowingly, has nothing confined or depressing about it.

Student and research laboratories occupy considerable space, but the most impressive gains by this department are three animal rooms and a large walk-in refrigerator and deep freeze. The animal rooms are designed to handle chicks, rats, and rabbits and will be used in the extensive research program under way. Conditions in the animal rooms are completely controlled and the ventilating system of the area is isolated from that of the remainder of the building.

The Department of Plant Science occupies all of the third floor and about half of the first. Students and research laboratories for each of the major divisions offer facilities hitherto unavailable. This is particularly true of the research laboratories where refrigerator space, temperature-control rooms, dark rooms and fume cupboards are adequate for the first time.

The second floor accommodates most of the Department of Soil Science and the Dean's office. The remaining space for Soil Science is on the first floor in close association with the offices and laboratories of the Alberta Soil Survey. Adequate, well-designed storage space is a feature of this accommodation. The large undergraduate student laboratory brings sighs of envy from every Ag. graduate who sees it.

There are a number of other special features. There are washrooms on every floor and a shower in the first floor washroom. All lockers and coat racks are recessed into the corridor walls so that the nine-foot corridors are really nine feet wide. Lecture rooms, offices, and corridors have acoustic-tile ceilings and all floors except in the chemical laboratories are finished with linoleum or rubber tile.

The other departments of the Faculty must not be forgotten. The Department of Dairying has expanded in the South Lab. into space vacated by Civil Engineering. Refitting of this space is nearing completion and gives the Department about double the working area it had before.

The Department of Agricultural Engineering will expand into space vacated by other departments in the North Lab. This year only extra office space is available, but much-needed changes will be made next summer.

Only one department is left—Entomology—and "left" is the right word. Originally it had been included in the planning of the building but after the first tenders were rejected the total space had to be reduced. Entomology was the victim. So the Faculty of Agriculture still holds a little space in the Medical Building. We hope that more adequate provision will soon be made for this Department.

August 16, 1954, will remain an important date in the memories of many of us, because on that day we began to move into the Agriculture Building. To us who now "live" here, this was a much more important event than the official opening on October 29. After 39 years, the Faculty of Agriculture has a home.



Have you sent in your dues to the Alumni office?



HONORARY DOCTORS OF LAWS

Rev. K. H. Prior, Mrs. Prior, W. F. Hanno, H. P. Wright, O. S. Longmen

●

Fall Convocation Section

●

October 30th, 1954

Report of the President to Convocation

October 30, 1954

By ANDREW STEWART

Yesterday the Agriculture Building was officially opened, and today the Faculty of Agriculture is holding open house in its new home. At this ceremony we are honouring Agriculture through those who have served it faithfully in the practice of farming, in the advancement of agricultural science, in administration and in education; and we welcome to Convocation representatives of the Master Farm Families of this province. It is therefore appropriate that my report should be an account of the services rendered by the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Alberta.

New workers in Agriculture are recruited mainly from farm families, and, while furthering his general education at school, the farm boy has a unique opportunity to make himself proficient in the practice of his vocation. Where the father is himself skilled in the arts of farming, the son grows up under an easy and effective system of apprenticeship. His home experiences may be supplemented by group activities under the supervision of technically trained personnel, through programs sponsored by the Department of Agriculture. Vocational agriculture is now taught in some high schools; and, for those who wish, the Schools of Agriculture of the Department of Agriculture provide further vocational experiences.

Within the general field of agricultural education, the Faculty of Agriculture has its own specific function, which is complementary to the system of vocational training. The young farmer who is inquisitive to know more about the processes he controls; will find the degree course at the University stimulating and rewarding; and the faculty takes pride in the records of those of its graduates who have returned to the farm. However, the program does not duplicate the work of the Schools of Agriculture; its emphasis is on the scientific foundations of agricultural procedures and practices. The graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture are the agrologists who constitute the essential auxiliary personnel in a prosperous and progressive agriculture. They are found in the service of agriculture in classrooms where agriculture is taught, in research laboratories, agricultural industries, extension activities, and government services. In 40 years, the University has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science on 856 graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture; 170 of these have completed the requirements of the Master of Science. In addition, the Master's degree has been granted to 44 graduates of other universities. Last year the first Ph.D. was awarded, to a student in the Department of Plant Science.

The principal difference between the modern farm and its earlier counterpart is the immensely increased output per worker. This development, which has made it possible to sustain the populations of industrialized countries, is the result of the application of scientific knowledge to farming practices, in the substitution of mechanical power for human and animal energy, in improved breeding of plants and animals, in supplementing the original fertility of the soil, in better feeding of live-

stock, and in control of pests and diseases. The new knowledge has come mainly from the experimental and research work of the scientists.

In Alberta, the Canada Department of Agriculture has supported scientific investigations at its experimental farms and in the laboratories of Science Service. The Faculty of Agriculture has been the provincial agency for agricultural research and experimentation; and, although the importance of teaching and research defy measurement and comparison, it would perhaps be correct to say that research is the main function of the faculty. The facilities for research and the permanent complement of research workers are provided by the University; but most of the funds for the prosecution of research projects come from other sources. In 1953, the Canada Department of Agriculture, the National Research Council and a large number of commercial and industrial organizations contributed some \$120,000 for the support of research in the Faculty of Agriculture. It is impossible to compute the value of the results of the program of research conducted over the past forty years. There can, however, be no question that it has repaid itself many times in the increased productivity of the farms of the province.

If advances in agricultural technology are to be applied in the practice of farming, knowledge acquired in the laboratory must be taken to the farm and interpreted to the farmer. This is the extension function. There are many media for extension. Each can make a valuable contribution. However, as new techniques must be applied in the particular setting of each farm, there is probably no means so effective as the direct advice of the technically trained field worker who has access to the farm.

The press and the radio offer valuable service to rural people. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and other organizations have their extension staffs. Contact with farm conditions is necessary to effective research, and members of the Faculty of Agriculture must have the opportunity to keep in touch with the farms of the province. However, the faculty is not staffed to assume large responsibilities for extension services. The results of research carried out at the University must be taken to the farms largely through other agencies. Feeders' Day at the Livestock Farm, Visitors' Day at the Plant Science plots, participation by staff in local field days, and the publication of experimental results are among the helpful activities which the faculty does perform. The faculty have published 59 bulletins, 28 circulars and 25 leaflets. In 1953, 24,000 copies of these were distributed. Of the bulletins alone, 680,000 copies have been distributed since 1922.

It is a peculiar thing—or is it?—that the cause of agriculture seems to inspire in those who serve it an unusual enthusiasm, devotion and singleness of purpose. During the forty years since the Faculty of Agriculture was founded, the University has been privileged to give to agriculture the services of men whose works live after them and whose memories will remain ever green: Dean E. A. Howes, of whom, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the University of Alberta, Dr. W. H. Alexander said, "In September 15, the College of Agriculture was born. Dean Howes came to look after the infant, and that event alone justified its birth"; Dean Robert Sinclair, who combined in a unique degree the patience of the teacher, the perseverance of the research worker, and the capacity to communicate with his fellow farmers; Dr.

Robert Newton, the scientist, Professor of Field Crops, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, and now President Emeritus of the University of Alberta; Harcourt, Marker, Wyatt, Sackville, MacGregor Smith, Strickland, and Fryer.

The faculty which these men, and others, helped to form is in good hands and, with its new facilities, stands well equipped to carry forward its service to agriculture.



Presentation of William Fielding Hanna

By DEAN A. G. McCALLA

The application of science to agriculture has brought great changes to the farms of Canada. In the field of agricultural research, no other organization has matched the contribution of the Canada Department of Agriculture. Organizations, however, are made up of individuals, and one of the men who has contributed much to agricultural research over a period of thirty years is William Fielding Hanna, since 1952 Chief of the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology.

Dr. Hanna's record as a student is outstanding. He holds the B.A. degree from Dalhousie, the B.S.A. from our own University, the first M.Sc. awarded to an agriculture graduate at Alberta, and the first Ph.D. awarded at the University of Manitoba. He won the Governor General's gold medal in our Faculty of Agriculture and several scholarships and fellowships during later years of study.

Dr. Hanna's career has twice been interrupted by active military service. He served with the army and the Royal Flying Corps in the first war, and with the R.C.A.F. in the second. He retired from the air force in 1945 with the rank of Group Captain. Among his honours are the C.B.E. (Military) and Officer, United States Legion of Merit.

When young Hanna came west in 1919 he intended to farm. He says that his "partner-to-be went broke", so he decided to come to the University of Alberta to learn something about agriculture in the West. Here he, like many students after him, found that the influence of Dr. Robert Newton stimulated his interest in scientific enquiry and led him into a career of research.

Dr. Hanna did research here and at several other universities. Most of his work, however, was done in Winnipeg at the institution known for many years as the Rust Research Laboratory. At that laboratory, botanists, plant pathologists, and plant breeders have carried on a remarkably successful co-operative program of research designed to combat plant diseases and increase the production of farms in Western Canada. Dr. Hanna's early work on fungi helped lay the foundation for later research of fundamental importance to the programs of breeding for disease resistance in cereals. His later work was with the cereal smuts, a group of disease organisms that is of great concern to every Alberta farmer.

From 1945 to 1952, Dr. Hanna was Officer-in-Charge of the Winnipeg Laboratory of Plant Pathology. While his present position as chief of the division precludes

much active participation in research, his experience is available to the many men in his division.

Eminent Chancellor, it is a privilege to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, one of Canada's leaders in agricultural research, and one whom we already claim as our own, William Fielding Hanna.

Presentation of Oliver Stanley Longman

BY DEAN A. G. MCCALLA

Agrologists serve agriculture in many ways. Research and extension are two of the fields that are being recognized this afternoon. Oliver Stanley Longman has made his contribution in two other fields—education and administration.

Mr. Longman has been a westerner all his life, and has been employed by the Alberta Department of Agriculture for 36 of the 41 years since he graduated from the University of Manitoba. He was engaged in education at the Schools of Agriculture for 14 years, first as an instructor and then as principal. Later he was superintendent of the Schools for a number of years. It is typical of his insistence on the need for training leaders that he passed the post on to his assistant a few years ago. He helped reorganize the Board of Agricultural Education and was appointed chairman in 1953.

In 1934, after an interlude of two years in his native Saskatchewan, Mr. Longman returned to Alberta as Field Crops Commissioner, a post he held until he was appointed Deputy Minister in 1942. His early years as Commissioner were very difficult as they included the latter part of the depression and the serious drought. His extensive knowledge of the irrigated districts of Alberta stood him in good stead and his work has been recognized by farmers in the area.

As Deputy Minister for 12 years, Mr. Longman has influenced agricultural policy under rapidly changing farm conditions. He has a deep concern for the welfare of Alberta farmers but is bluntly realistic about their responsibilities. He believes that farming is a way of life and that land in its relation to human beings is even more important than as a production medium. He has served Alberta farmers well on a number of Federal-Provincial Committees, and his opinions are held in high regard by agriculturists across Canada. All who have worked with him will recognize in his "That's right. That's right.", an indication of his willingness to listen to the opinions of other people.

Mr. Longman has been keenly interested in the work of the Faculty of Agriculture for many years. He is the kind of man to whom any of us could go in confidence and be sure of getting a sympathetic hearing and sound advice. He has served on a number of University staff selection and promotion committees. He was a staunch supporter of our quest for the Agriculture Building.

Eminent Chancellor, our Faculty acknowledges its indebtedness to one of the best friends it has ever had. It is my privilege to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, this friend, Oliver Stanley Longman.

Presentation of Howard Phin Wright

By DEAN A. G. McCALLA

The time and effort spent in agricultural research will be wasted unless farmers accept and apply the results. The best ally that research can have in getting acceptance of ideas is a successful farmer who applies, and profits from, them. Howard Phin Wright is such a farmer.

Mr. Wright has farmed in Alberta since 1911, first at Blackie and then west of Airdrie. Like most farmers, he spent the early years in consolidating his position on the farm. He was the first farmer in the Airdrie district to use fertilizer, and neighbours who ridiculed him then, follow his lead now. He was one of the first to use strip-farming and trash cover and to seed down occasionally to alfalfa.

Like most leaders, however, Mr. Wright began giving an increasing amount of time to the affairs of the community and in general service. An outstanding feature of this service is the close co-operation with research and administrative officials. Many of his important efforts have been in co-operation with O. S. Longman, with whom Mr. Wright has, to use his own words, "worked without a scrap for forty years". These two men have seen far-reaching ideas brought to fruition. Perhaps two such ideas stand out.

For some years the Alberta Seed Growers' Association was a government-nursed agency for selling Alberta-grown seed. Under the guidance of O. S. Longman and the Presidency of Howard Wright, it was transformed into a thriving producer-owned co-operative, probably the largest such organization in the seed business in Canada.

Farmers will recognize the term "Agricultural Service Board". Some will know that the Longman-Wright team played a leading role in the creation of these boards. Not so many know, however, that Mr. Wright suggested the name, or that he was a member of the first such board in Alberta.

Seed production was a major part of the program on the Wright farm. No grower in the history of this province has a better record than Mr. Wright in this demanding business, nor has any seed grower contributed more to administration in this field. He was on the board of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for thirteen years and President for three.

Five years ago the Wrights moved to Calgary but Mr. Wright did not stop work. He had been active in the Chamber of Commerce for many years, first in the Agricultural Bureau and finally as President, in 1952. He is now chairman of the Calgary Hospital Board. For six years he represented agriculture on the Senate of this University.

But, Mr. Chancellor, Howard Wright is, first and foremost, a farmer. Those fortunate enough to have visited McPherson Coulee in which the Wright farmstead nestled will recall with pleasure the lovely surroundings and the warm hospitality. This farm was as nearly ideal as any I have seen in Alberta. There was the special interest in seed grain, but balance in the production of high-quality bacon hogs and

good Hereford cattle. In 1935, in recognition of his work, Howard Wright was awarded the title of "Master Farmer".

Eminent Chancellor, I am pleased to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, a Master Farmer in the fullest meaning of the term, Howard Phin Wright.

Presentation of Pearl and Kenneth H. Prior

By DR. ANDREW STEWART

Eminent Chancellor, the name Prior is of ancient and honourable origin. For centuries Priors have been superiors in religious orders, among them the great crusading orders. The Hospitallers, unlike the Templars, encouraged the affiliation of women, and doubtless for this reason, although becoming militant defenders of the faith, they never wholly lost the character of a nursing brotherhood dedicated to humanitarian good works.

It is my privilege to present to you two Priors who, had they lived nine hundred years ago, would, I suspect, have been attached to the Hospitallers. Living in the twentieth century, they are worthy representatives of the new crusaders. Following the injunction of their Grand Master, they have gone into the far corners of the earth, carrying with them good news for the healing of the nations.

The family of Kenneth Harold Prior came from England to Western Canada when he was thirteen years of age. As a lad on the farm, he committed himself to missionary work and, while advancing his theological training, conceived the idea of serving as an agricultural missionary. Conscious that to teach others he must himself have a thorough foundation in agricultural science, he pursued his studies in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, during years in which the summer months were spent in mission fields. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1926, and in the same year was ordained by the United Church of Canada.

While in Edmonton, Kenneth Harold Prior was made aware of the existence of Pearl Mahaffey, who, having graduated from the School of Nursing, Royal Alexandra Hospital, was then serving on the staff of that hospital. Some years earlier, her parents had moved into the Red Deer Canyon country from the United States. The Mahaffey homestead cornered on the homestead of the parents of F. G. Roe, now an honorary graduate of the University of Alberta. Says Dr. Roe, "There cannot be many homestead sections in Alberta—possibly anywhere else—that have been associated with two (unrelated) recipients of honorary academic distinctions. This unconscious nursery-ground is Section 30, Township 29, Range 25, West of the Fourth Meridian".

Kenneth Harold Prior and Pearl Mahaffey were married in 1926, and since then their lives and careers have been inseparable. Under the auspices of the United Church of Canada, they first went to Portuguese West Africa and began their work in agricultural education. In 1938, though an ordained minister of the United

Church, Mr. Prior was selected by the Anglican Church Missionary Society of London to serve in Nigeria. As Principal of the Rural Training Centre, Asaba, he was responsible for developing agricultural leadership. Now he and Mrs. Prior trek together over the wide reaches of their diocese helping those they have trained to carry forward the work of agricultural extension.

For more than twenty-five years, the Priors have put their knowledge directly to the service of their fellows in those places in which they have found the need and the opportunity greatest. As new crusaders, their weapons are books and antibiotics rather than battle-axes; their enemies ignorance, illiteracy and ill-health rather than infidels; their objective the liberation of the spirit of men and women rather than the capture of a city.

"Write me", said Abou Ben Adhem, "Write me as one who loves his fellowmen. The angel wrote and vanished. Next night it came again . . .

*And showed the names whom love of God had blessed—
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."*

Eminent Chancellor, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, I have the honour to present Pearl and Kenneth Harold, Grand Priors of Nigeria.

Address to the Graduating Class

October 30, 1954

By REV. KENNETH H. PRIOR

I have been asked to speak for a few minutes on the problems of agriculture, food and nutrition in underdeveloped areas. I am sure you will agree, sir, that in the time available it will be impossible to do more than examine very superficially just a few of the many facets of these problems which are so broad, so deep, so far-reaching and so charged with possible serious repercussions.

During the great locust invasion in Angola in the early 1930's, when many people had been reduced to starvation level and many of the weaker ones had died, I suggested to a man who had, so far, escaped the ravages of the locusts that he might help some of the starving victims of the disaster. The reply I got was a shrug of the shoulders and the words "Ha ngandi yangeko" (They are no relations of mine). It would appear that a sufficiency of this world's goods on the one hand, or dire need on the other, may be purely personal and individual experiences until the meaning of brotherhood, or community, is understood.

A few months ago a hydrogen bomb was exploded in the Pacific and immediately there were numerous protests declaring this to be the greatest threat to world peace and to 'our way of life'.

I do not believe the hydrogen bomb is the greatest threat to world peace nor to our way of life. A far more serious threat, I feel, is the march of over a billion underprivileged and hungry men, women and children. Formerly the world was

regionalized and areas of need were segregated but now we have become 'one world' in our struggle for food.

Dr. Walter Lowdermilk, formerly Associate Chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, has said, "Civilization is running a race with famine and the outcome is still in doubt". One very disturbing factor in the issue is the contrast between the food surpluses and extravagance in some lands and the demoralizing poverty and desperation-breeding hunger in others.

It has been said that the history of nations can largely be read in the use they made of land. Dr. Lowdermilk has said again, "Where man has lived longest in organized society, there the land is in the worst condition". Land use and the production of food promise to become prime factors in the determination of world peace.

Some people believe that the tropics hold an almost inexhaustible food supply and are the future bread-basket of the world. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Except for a few areas, mainly in the Far East where the soils have been derived from volcanic rock, the soils of the tropics are low-grade and deficient soils.

It is true that these soils support a luxuriant forest growth, but this is not a correct index of their food-producing propensities. In fact these soils, once cleared of their jungle growth and planted to food crops, become almost completely exhausted in two to three years and, normally, must revert again to bush fallow.

Limited ideas, primitive methods and inadequate tools have taken and are still taking a heavy toll of the plant food resources of the tropics. Already large areas once rich in forest growth are bare and eroding, and even larger areas are reduced to the production of lower yields of lesser food crops.

Africa, which formerly knew no food shortage, is experiencing periodic hunger periods in some regions. In other areas food is now being transported long distances to compensate for a drop in local production.

Soil erosion has become a serious problem in many backward areas and, as one writer put it, "The erosion in the lives of people living on eroded lands is more serious than the actual loss of soil". Sir Charles Mortimer, of Kenya, in summing up after I had made an address to the United Kenya Club, said, "It seems clear that soul erosion is not far removed from soil erosion".

Beyond these problems of soil and outlook the world population is increasing rapidly and, ironically, in the areas of greatest need the rate of population increase is the most rapid. It is easy to be prophetic in retrospect; nevertheless, it is now quite clear that the education that has been provided for the people of the underdeveloped areas has been largely inadequate and unsuitable. It has led people away from the land and away from the productive pursuits of manual labour. So today we find leaders like Mr. Nehru of India calling for schools that "do more than educate for unemployment and unrest".

Unless something can be done, and done soon, to control population increase and permanently to remedy the need of the underdeveloped and underprivileged areas, the Western way of life *will* be in very grave danger, for, I quote my friend Walter Lowdermilk again: "Hungry people do not keep their treaties. Hungry

people do not keep the peace". Lord Boyd Orr said some time ago, "Hungry people will tear down any government that does not provide food and will follow any demagogue who promises it".

We have heard much of late of the export of 'know-how', but, personally, I doubt if 'know-how' can be exported wholesale, and even if it could, I am quite certain it would not be accepted. Technological aid is needed in the backward areas, and needed very badly, but technological aid alone is not enough. After nearly thirty years' service in underdeveloped areas, I agree heartily with Dr. John Reisner of the Agricultural Missions Incorporated of New York, who said the people of these underprivileged and underdeveloped areas need "something to live by as well as something to live with".

The greatest need of these underdeveloped regions of the world today is not charity but co-operation and sympathetic tutelage, not programs of relief but a program of endeavour aimed at helping the people to help themselves.

There are still vast untapped resources which, if developed, can benefit not only the people of the area concerned but of the whole world as well, provided that with technological aid there comes an enlarged spiritual discernment. Otherwise a materially improved community may selfishly appropriate all material benefit to itself and view the need of the rest of the world with a shrug of the shoulders and say "Ha ngandi yangeko" (They are no relations of mine).

Never before in our world relationships did we need to see so clearly that truly we are our 'brother's keeper'.



Engineering Jobs Exceed Graduates

The federal labour department reported recently that about twenty University students who graduated last spring had not found jobs by the end of June.

The department said that in the field of engineering the demand for engineering graduates exceeded the supply.

There were 18,884 known jobs available last spring for University graduates and undergraduates, an increase of 78 compared with 1953. About 5,000 of these jobs were for graduates and the remainder were summer jobs for undergraduates.

The heaviest demand for graduates was in the engineering field, where there were openings for more than 1,800. However, the graduating class of engineers totalled only 1,270. The department said these openings did not include jobs available in the Civil Service or the Armed Forces.

Graduates in commerce, business administration, arts, geology, education, medicine, and social work also were in demand, the department said.

Patter of a Rocky Mountain Bus Driver

By FRANCES GLOVER

"TICKETS, please! Tickets, please! Yes, lovely morning, sir. Yes, we reach the Columbia Icefields before lunch, sir. Scenery? Why, you haven't seen mountains until you've taken this trip. Tickets, please!

"Now, folks, my name is Jack Thomas. My job is to see that you folks have a pleasant trip. You're on a holiday. My job is to help make it the best holiday you've ever had. Today you will see some of the finest scenery the world has to offer. This scenic highway between Jasper and Banff has been specially routed to give tourists an opportunity to see the Rocky Mountains at their magnificent best. These maps I'm giving you are supposed to help you enjoy the trip. If you wish, you may follow the road on the map and find out where you are once in a while. But you won't do that! You're going to be too busy enjoying the scenery to look at maps. Besides, you're on a holiday! You haven't a care in the world. What does it matter where you are? You're having fun, aren't you? Now, just rub the sleep out of your eyes and let's see you smile, for here we go.

"This bus takes you as far as the Columbia Icefields Chalet, a distance of about sixty-six miles. From there we make a side trip to the Athabasca Glacier. Those who wish may take a thrilling trip over the glacier in a snowmobile. At the Chalet, you transfer to a Brewster bus for the trip on to Banff.

"The road from Jasper to Banff follows the valleys of five rivers, the Athabasca, the Sunwapta, the North Saskatchewan, the Mistaya, and the Bow. The river you see now is the Athabasca. Those mountains on our right are the Whistlers. The last driver on this route said they had been known to whistle at Mt. Edith Cavell!

"Now, folks, you'll have to ease up on those brakes. Let them out a little faster on the curves. If you hold me back this way, we'll be late for lunch. Yes, I know the road is narrow, and it is a long way to the bottom, but you can trust me. I'm a good driver. See? The bus company put this little card up here to tell you so. That's better. Just sailed around that curve, didn't we? Feeling a little pale? Why, you haven't seen anything yet!

"What's that? Those bare strips on the mountains? Don't you know what those are for? Well, this is a National Park. In here, the Government aims to keep *all* the animals happy. Now, the Parks Board felt that the bears in this place lacked facilities for exercise and amusement, so they cleared those strips on the mountains to make bear slides for the bears to play on. Sure! Come here next winter and you'll see the bears sliding down the mountains, having a wonderful time. What's that?

If you've ever ridden a sightseeing bus in the Rockies you can chuckle at the **Patter of a Rocky Mountain Bus Driver**. The intensity of the "travelogue" varies with the driver but the moments of suspense are always there.

Mrs. Glover '54, is principal of a three-roomed school at Calahoo, a few miles west of Edmonton, has a grown-up family of two and, being a very ambitious person, has high hopes of attending summer sessions at Columbia and obtaining her master of education degree.

Oh! You thought bears slept during the winter. Huh! So did I, till I started driving a Rocky Mountain bus.

"Is anyone interested in trees and forest growth? The trees in this section of the park are chiefly balm, poplar, and aspen—Oh! Look over there, folks! On your left. Deer are browsing near the highway. Did you see them? The woods are full of deer hereabouts. During the winter they eat the bark from the poplar and aspen trees. It's very hard on the trees—sometimes kills them outright—but these deer are the only animals that never have headaches—Oh! You must be getting tired, or perhaps I am.

"We are going to stop here to let you see the Athabasca falls. You may get out and walk around a bit, but don't fall into the canyon. I'm just a bus driver. I have no first-aid certificate. What's that? The lady feels dizzy? Let her sit down on the grass. Probably car sick. Some people get that way. Don't try to jump that fence, folks. It's intended as a barrier, not a challenge.

"Those mountains? That's Throne mountain over there, and that one is Mt. Edith Cavell. Have a look around, folks . . . beautiful, isn't it? Ever see water in such a hurry before?

"Feeling better, lady? We'll be on our way, then. We've all had a nice rest and a chance to stretch a bit. There you go, tightening up those brakes again. Let loose, folks! Relax! You're on a holiday. Yes, I know it's a long way down, but look up at those mountains. It's a long way up, too, isn't it? And look—up there, I believe—yes. I'm sure those are mountain goats. Can you get a good view, folks? Right up there on your left!

"My goodness, you aren't scared, are you? You must have heard that story about Rocky Mountain bus drivers. They are said to save more souls than missionaries and evangelists put together. They scare people into heaven. Just relax, folks! You're on a holiday.

"There now! You're easing up a bit. Nothing like a good laugh to make people relax. From here to the icefields we follow the beautiful Sunwapta Valley. Around this curve we come to the Sunwapta Falls. We have a ten-minute stop there. Some of you seem a little tired—a little strained. You'll find a coffee counter and summer houses here for your convenience.

"You don't know what summer houses are? Well, I'll tell you. Life is primitive in a National Park. We don't have all the amenities found in the cities. But we do observe the proprieties. Notice the little structures on your right? Well, 'sum'er' for women and 'sum'er' for men—summer houses!

"Here we go again, folks. This is the beautiful Sunwapta Canyon, the loveliest part of your trip. Now that you're all rested and refreshed, you can relax and enjoy the scenery. Beautiful, isn't it?

"What are those wires for? Oh, that's the squirrel line, another provision of the Parks Board for the comfort of animals in the park. Snow gets very deep here in the winter time. Little animals like squirrels have trouble getting around, visiting and so forth, so the Parks Board strung these wires through the trees. In the winter

time you see the squirrels, on a Saturday afternoon, running along the squirrel lines on their way to town for groceries. Sometimes they stay a bit late, celebrate a little too much, perhaps, and then have trouble getting home again. They can't navigate the squirrel lines, carrying their load of—er—groceries. The Parks Board employs extra men during the winter to patrol the squirrel lines and rescue these casualties. The squirrels have had trouble with the fire rangers, too. The rangers persist in using the squirrel lines for telephone wires. Very annoying to the squirrels! A special committee of the Parks Board is studying the matter, hoping to settle it before next winter. Parks officials are always concerned about the comfort and safety of animals in the park.

"What's that? I seem a little young to be a bus driver? Oh, I'm not a regular driver. I'm a student at the University of Alberta. This is just my summer job. Do you know, you folks are my first load of passengers this year? And you sure are a nervous bunch! The way you clutch those seats! Relax, folks!

"The driver of the next bus? Oh, he's a student, too. He's a U.B.C. man. . . . Well, here we are at the Chalet. Those who wish to take a thrilling trip over the glacier in a snowmobile, just stay on the bus. I'll take you over right away. The others get off here. You'll find a dining room and a coffee counter in the Chalet.

"What? Everybody getting off? You must be hungry. Yes, lady? No, ma'am. No trains through here. A bus is the only way out. Oh, I know! You're nervous, thinking about that U.B.C. driver. I don't blame you. Perhaps you had better drive back to Jasper with me.

"Oh, my goodness! Stand back, folks! Get some water. The lady has fainted."



IN MEMORIAM

David Franklin Bond '50, met with a tragic accident in England recently. Mr. Bond had been employed by Saskatchewan Power Corporation in England and had received a bursary to carry on special field work with English Electric Co.

Sidney Kates '54, passed away recently following a lengthy illness. He had received his B Sc. and B Ed at the U of A and was working towards his master's degree at the time of his death.

A teacher at Eastglen Composite High School, **John McGuire** '22, died recently while on holidays in Vancouver.

Rheinhold H. Schneider '27, principal of the Peace River High School for seventeen years, passed away recently at Rycroft.

An unfortunate death was that of **John E. Wilcox** '53, drowned last August while fishing below the Ghost Dam, west of Calgary. Mr. Wilcox had received a gold medal award in petroleum engineering at the U of A. and in July, 1954, received his master's degree in petroleum engineering from the University of California.

In the last issue of The New Trail we included a brief newsy note about **Dr. Ernest Campbell** '26, who has since drowned when his boat upset off Point Roberts, New Westminster. Dr. Campbell was a certified specialist in psychiatry under the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Fraternities on the Campus

By THE EDITOR

There are eight fraternities on the University campus, and all are very much alive. This fact was brought forcibly home to us recently when an attractive brochure listing their respective aims and objects crossed our desk.

For historical purposes we take pleasure in recording a short account of each of them, along with the pins setting one apart from the other:



Delta Kappa Epsilon

Founded 1844

Delta Kappa Epsilon had its beginning at Yale University in 1844, when fifteen young men banded together to found Phi, the parent chapter. The subsequent 110 years have seen chapters of Delta Kappa Epsilon on many campi in the United States and Canada.

In their emphasis of good-fellowship and community of tastes and interests, the founders of D.K.E. made it a fraternity as distinct from the "societies" which were its predecessors and rivals. Dr. Bartlett, one of the fifteen founders, who later wrote at length about the beginnings of D.K.E., tells us that in taking members "the candidate most favored was he who combined in the most equal proportion the gentleman, the scholar and the jolly good fellow".

Delta Phi Chapter, at the University of Alberta, was founded in June, 1932, with twenty-five brothers receiving the charter.

The purposes of D.K.E. are the cultivation of intellectual advancement and the encouragement and promotion of good fellowship, maintaining gentlemanly conduct in all circumstances. Interest is high in all social, cultural, and athletic activities on the campus, and in student government. The prerequisites for membership are "gentlemanly and self-respecting spirit and an active and energetic character".



Delta Upsilon

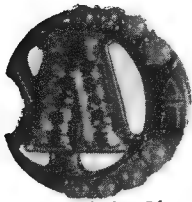
Founded 1834

Delta Upsilon Fraternity was founded in 1834 at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Today, Delta Upsilon is an international fraternity of seventy-one chapters, six in Canada, with the remainder in the United States. The Canadian

chapters are McGill, Toronto, Western Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. Delta Upsilon was originally formed as an anti-secret society whose purpose was a direct challenge to the secret societies which existed at that time. Now D.U. is a non-secret fraternity, that is to say, the ideas and ideals of the fraternity are openly expressed, and with the same token the meetings, pledging and initiation ceremonies are not secret.

The Alberta Chapter of Delta Upsilon began in 1929 as a local society, Psi Epsilon, one of the first fraternities on the campus. In 1935 this society was chartered as a chapter of Delta Upsilon. The chapter encourages its members to take a full, well-rounded part in university life. It is well represented in all faculties and during the past five years there has been an average active membership of forty-seven, twenty of whom live at the chapter house. Alberta's D.U.'s have always participated enthusiastically in intramural sports, campus activities, student affairs, and are especially proud of their public relations programme under which a Christmas party for orphans and the selling of poppies on November 11 are only two of the many features of the programme of progressive development which is designed to further develop the characteristics of the individual.

The purposes of Delta Upsilon are: (1) the promotion of friendship, (2) the development of character, (3) the diffusion of liberal culture, (4) the advancement of justice.



Lambda Chi Alpha

Founded 1909

Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity was founded at Boston in 1909. As a result of an active expansion programme, it now has more chapters than any other college fraternity—147 at the time of writing.

Epsilon Rho Zeta, the local chapter, appeared in 1940 as Alpha Chi, an Alberta local. That organization received a charter from Lambda Chi Alpha in 1945. It now has almost 200 active and alumni members.

The fraternity social functions begin each fall with the "Trail of '98", a frontier-style costume party. This is followed by the pledge party, the formal, "Sweethearts of Lambda Chi", at the Macdonald Hotel and the bus ride to Wetaskiwin as a windup.

Lambda Chi takes an energetic part in intramural sports. Particular emphasis is placed on participation by every member, which has often resulted in the uncovering of hidden ability.

The objectives of the fraternity are the fostering of the highest ideals of scholarship, patriotism, morality, and brotherhood. In order to attain those ends, and as a result of a belief that it is the duty of a college fraternity to make "each man a

man", Lambda Chi Alpha has a carefully planned, forward-looking pledge training programme, which does a great deal to assist new members in adjusting to college and fraternity life.



Kappa Sigma

Founded 1869

One of the three largest Greek letter societies in North America, Kappa Sigma was founded December 10, 1869, at the University of Virginia. Since that time it has steadily increased in size until today it has over 60,000 members and 127 active chapters in the United States and Canada. The local chapter, Epsilon Alpha, was established May 1, 1939, with Dr. R. B. Corley, well-known Calgary physician, as its first president.

The present chapter house is located on the corner of 90th Avenue and 110th Street, overlooking Saskatchewan Drive. There are rooms for fifteen members living in the house, with accommodation for twice that number at the commissary. Last year a new rumpus room in the basement was built, entirely the work of the members. The house provides adequate facilities for a friendly get-together of the members and their friends.

Regular social functions of Epsilon Alpha are the frontier party held each fall, a costume party of some renown held in February, and of course the annual formal the first Saturday in March at the Macdonald Hotel. These are only the formally arranged parties; there is always a large gathering at the house on weekends and after most campus functions. Kappa Sigma is also well represented in athletics and in Students' Union affairs.

Kappa Sigmas realize, however, that their prime task at university is to get an education. During the last five years we have won the Interfraternity Council scholarship plaque four out of five times, the last three years in a row. Kappa Sigma strives to maintain a healthy balance among the scholastic, athletic, and social phases of a well-rounded university life.



Phi Delta Theta

Founded 1848

Phi Delta Theta was conceived and founded in 1848 as an organization which would expand and extend the hand of fellowship to brothers throughout the North American continent. Today there are 113 chapters located in the United States and

six in Canada with a total membership numbering almost 80,000. There are also 138 alumni clubs established in the principal cities of this continent, as well as in Europe and the Orient, where the brothers cherish their membership long after their college days are behind them.

Phi Delta Theta takes pride in the uniform excellence of her far-flung chapters and in the part which she has played in breaking down the barriers of provincialism and fostering international goodwill and brotherhood.

The Alberta Alpha Chapter of Phi Delta Theta was founded in 1930, the first fraternity to be on this campus. Since that time approximately 350 Phi Deltas have passed through its portals.

Phi Delta Theta was organized with three principal objectives: the cultivation of friendship among its members; the acquirement individually of a high degree of mental culture; and the attainment personally of a high standard of morality. These objectives are ones which every member admitted to the fraternity pledges himself to uphold. Primarily the fraternity is a social organization. It is the duty of members of this college brotherhood to render mutual assistance to one another in all honorable undertakings.



Phi Kappa Pi

Founded 1913

The Alberta Chapter of Phi Kappa Pi was one of the first two fraternities to be officially recognized on the Alberta campus. The chapter had its beginning as an informally organized group of university students who came together while working at Banff during the summer of 1928. This group continued their fellowship after returning to university, and, since the administration did not recognize fraternal organizations in 1928, was regarded as a "secret society".

Fortunately, no investigating committee undertook to persecute them and, in 1930, when the university authorities granted official recognition to fraternal organizations, the men who had first gathered as friends two years previously in the Canadian Rockies became Alberta Delta Mu of Phi Kappa Pi.

Phi Kappa Pi is an all-Canadian fraternity founded at the Universities of Toronto and McGill in 1913, and the men who in 1930 formed the Alberta Chapter were proud to affiliate with the Canadian fraternity. The Alberta Chapter has been active in the national organization and this summer was pleased to have the honor of being hosts to the second annual national convention of Phi Kappa Pi fraternity.

Delta Mu has built up its present local membership to approximately fifty active members, with a well-organized alumni organization located both in Edmonton and Calgary. In 1953, through the efforts of the Alumni Society, Delta Mu Chapter became the proud owners of the present chapter house on 87th Avenue.



Sigma Alpha Mu

Founded 1909

Since November 26, 1909, when eight earnest men met in the halls of the College of the City of New York and pledged themselves to a lasting bond of friendship, Sigma Alpha Mu has spread to almost every large fraternity campus in the United States and Canada.

Mu Beta Chapter of Sigma Alpha Mu was chartered at the University of Alberta on April 7, 1941, when Zeta Alpha Upsilon, an independent local fraternity, went international.

The new chapter house in Edmonton, bringing S.A.M. back to campus after three years on 83rd Avenue, has brought about an increase of activity and aided in preserving the healthy academic and social atmosphere maintained in the past.

The National Improvement Award, presented annually to the chapter in Sigma Alpha Mu's ranks showing the most improvement, was won recently by Mu Beta.

S.A.M.'s creed, soon learned by Sammy pledges, is briefly expressed in the preamble to the constitution: ". . . To foster and maintain among its sons a spirit of fraternity, a spirit of mutual moral aid and support; to instill and maintain in the hearts of its sons love for and loyalty to alma mater and its ideals; to inculcate among its sons such ideals as will result in actions worthy of the highest precepts of true manhood, democracy, and humanity."



Zeta Psi

Founded 1847

On June 1, 1847, three young men, all students at New York University, gathered at the home of one of their number and their leader, John Bradt Yates Sommers, at 82 Madison Street in New York, to complete the organization of a new Greek letter society which they had previously discussed.

How well they planned and built is evidenced by the fact that by June, 1947, Zeta Psi celebrated its one hundredth birthday and much of their work still stood. New members were won and the group strengthened. One year later, expansion began with chapters established at Williams and at Rutgers, and others soon followed—thirty-one in all. Zeta Psi was the first to establish a chapter across the northern border of the U.S.A. and become an international fraternity.

It was hoped that Zeta Psi might, for the fifth time, be the first to establish itself on a Canadian university campus, but Dr. Tory, then president of the

University of Alberta, was unalterably opposed to the fraternity system. In 1927 three men, Roche Dickson, Carl Clement and Thomas L. Cross, formed a club which in days to come might become a Greek letter society and it was named the "Corinthian Club". It was later changed to "Athenian".

Dr. Tory resigned and Dr. Wallace, who was in favor of fraternities, became president. It was then only a matter of time until, in October, 1930, the Alberta Chapter was formed.



ARMISTICE DAY, 1954

Some day a plaque will be placed in the Engineering Building of the University of Alberta in memory of the men of the Mining Department who gave their lives for freedom in the Great War of 1939-45.

The University of Alberta is proud of their records. Twenty-five percent of the members of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy who were killed in action were members of this Alberta group, and of the class of twenty of the year 1941, sixteen members enlisted for service.

"Proudly you gathered rank on rank to war,
As who had heard God's message from afar;
All you had hoped for, all you had, you gave
To save mankind—yourselves you scorned to save."

These are the dead:

<i>Dallamore, John W.</i>	<i>Class of 1935</i>
<i>Logie, Robert E.</i>	<i>Class of 1935</i>
<i>Proctor, Richard C.</i>	<i>Class of 1935</i>
<i>Dawson, Richard J. S.</i>	<i>Class of 1937</i>
<i>Millar, William A.</i>	<i>Class of 1938</i>
<i>Foster, Robert C.</i>	<i>Class of 1939</i>
<i>MacGregor, D. W.</i>	<i>Class of 1941</i>

"Their bodies are buried in peace, but their names liveth for evermore."

"Oh valiant hearts, who to your glory came
Through dust of conflict and through battle flame,
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in this land you loved."

—N. C. Pitcher

TRAIL BLAZERS



WILLARD G. PYBUS '47

Years ago, Willard and your editor thought they were doing a bit of "trail blazing" when they switched headphones and tinkered with a "crystal" set in the Pybus home at Carstairs.

Now he has come a long way.

During the postwar days on the campus, Willard was voted into office as Students' Union president. His qualities of leadership and faculty for sympathetic probing were much to the fore. One of the major tasks that he set himself was to launch the first stage of the Students' Union Building program. In his time this unit became a reality.

Willard came from a dedicated family. His father, now in retirement, was a United Church minister at Wainwright, Daysland and Carstairs. The younger of two sons, Willard completed his schooling at Daysland and Carstairs High Schools,

went on to Normal School at Calgary, and graduated from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Education degree in 1947. He taught in the south of the province for two years and then was caught up in World War II. Overseas he married Vera Irene Ordish of Staffordshire, and they now have two sons, David George and John Willard.

The milestone which marked an approach to bigger things for Willard came in May, 1949. Besting a highly competitive Civil Service examination, he was appointed to the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Service. In 1950 he received his first out-of-Canada posting to The Hague, Netherlands, as Assistant Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy.

Last summer he returned with his family to Canada on home leave and participated in the Canadian International Trade Fair held annually in Toronto.

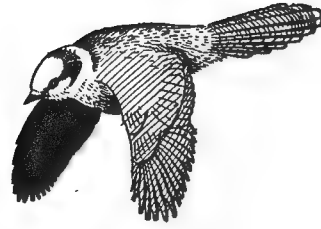
Obviously he made an outstanding contribution there, for it is reflected in his next assignment.

A posting to London, England, as Assistant Commercial Secretary to the office of the High Commissioner, with his principal duties being to encourage more British participation in Canada's International Trade Fair. That means an approach at big business and government level.

A sizeable task for an exceedingly competent "Trail Blazer".

RECENT MARRIAGES

Clare Liden, '47, to *Jane Emery*
Dr. Charles Knight, '50, to *Ruth Aileen Robinson*
Dr. William D. Kyle, '49, to *Patricia Ann Klamsky*
Gerald W. Watkins, '50, to *Jeannine E. Faye Tupper*, '50
Felix Appelt, '50, to *Dorothy Ulmer*
Morris Lyons, '51, to *Elaine Walch*
Murray W. Raby, to *Helen Vera Catley*, '53
Richard E. Jensen, to *Jean Mary Smith*, '53
Mr. Robert T. Hall, to *Margaret Hamilton Scougall*, '50
Walter Leslie Smith, to *Jean Isobel Black*, '46
Vernon N. Grundberg, '50, to *Eva M. Jack*
Dr. Rene G. Boileau, '46, to *Lucile Olivier*
Ross A. Garrison, '52, to *Olga O. Olynky*
James W. Johnson, '54, to *Patricia Joan Hardy*, '54
Gordon Hafso, to *Ardis Yvonne Liden*, '54
Allan Byrne Armstrong, '49, to *Mary Lois Lister*, '51
Darryl Merrit Brayton, '50, to *Ruby Voloshin*, '53
Royden Otto Fisher, '53, to *Jean Annabelle Rennie*, '52



Whiskeyjack . .

LIGHT ON SCHOLARS

Whiskeyjack (handing Patrick a book): The trouble with scholars is they are all misfits. Every one of 'em.

Patrick: Speaking as a scholar?

Whiskeyjack: Yes—look here, I can prove it.

Patrick: Oh! How?

Whiskeyjack: Now, this man—the celebrated Sigmund Freud—is a misfit. He's in the wrong job. Listen to what he says in *Totem and Taboo*—listen. "This study will throw light on . . . etc. . . . etc."

Patrick: Well?

Whiskeyjack: What is he?

Patrick: I dunno.

Whiskeyjack: Well, I'll tell you—he's a Trainman, Waving His Lantern.

Patrick: But it's a mere way of speaking.

Whiskeyjack: It's a give-away. Here's another Trainman, Flashing his Lantern for all he's worth—none other than Dr. Jung of Vienna. Pooh—promising to "shed new light" on something or other.

Patrick: It's only a way of speaking.

Whiskeyjack: Perhaps—but it betrays the round peg in a square hole, if it keeps speaking in round terms.

Patrick: Ugh!

Whiskeyjack: Here's a Traffic Cop Waving his Hands—though it's political theory the man's talking about. "For, on the one hand, political theory has always been a part of philosophy and science . . . *etc., etc.* . . . And, on the other hand, political theory . . . *etc., etc.*" It's Professor Sabine, of New York.

Patrick: No wonder, the traffic's bad in New York.

Whiskeyjack: And here's a lawyer masquerading as a student of William Godwin. Listen to the Born Prosecutor speaking. "Godwin . . . can be justly charged with . . . *etc., etc.*"

Patrick: I suppose . . .

Whiskeyjack: And here's a Frustrated Meteorologist . . .

Patrick: You mean the writer who is a Confirmed Weatherman? Who's always saying, "But whether this is agreed to or not . . .?"

Whiskeyjack: No, I mean the historian of ideas who's always talking about the "climate of opinion".

Patrick (picking up a ponderous tome from Whiskeyjack's book shelf): Oh—here's a Medieval Torturer. "The issue at stake . . ." he says, "is . . . *etc., etc.*" And then, a few pages further on, "the burning issue is . . . *etc., etc.*" Why, it's Pegis, of the Medieval Institute of Toronto.

Whiskeyjack: Here's someone else from Toronto—a Cook's Tour Guide. Listen. "Our point of departure in this study is . . . *etc., etc.*"

Patrick: I've always thought the writer of the article "Baptism" in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* was a nursemaid. For he writes: "But opinion was still fluid about baptism in the apostolic age. . . ." Can't you see him testing the baby's bathwater with his elbow?

Whiskeyjack: Every present-day academic must know his baby's bottle and formula, his diapers and his bathwater.

Patrick: What's the remedy—celibacy or higher salaries?

Whiskeyjack: Rather, emancipation from enslavement to highpriced labour-saving devices.

Patrick: Eh?

Whiskeyjack: Look—here's the great Professor Benjamin Jowett, M.A., translator of the *Dialogues of Plato*, stooping to observe the public as week-end painters. "The public", he declares, "likes to paint for itself a picture of the philosopher as . . . *etc., etc.*"

Patrick: Well, what's wrong with *Painting for Pleasure*?

Whiskeyjack: Wrong with it?—It's a mode of self-expression, I suppose.

Patrick: Eh?

Whiskeyjack: Look—here's the Repentant Thief. "It would be dishonest not to acknowledge . . . *etc., etc.*"

Patrick: And here's a Demolitionist. "I have sufficiently exploded the notion . . ."

Whiskeyjack: And the Chef—cooking up an introduction to an anthology of verse. "Since the peculiar poetic flavour . . . is due to . . . *etc., etc.*"

Patrick: And here's a disappointed Football Player masquerading as a historian. It's Earl Morse Wilbur, D.D., who writes a *History of Unitarianism*. "With a distant goal thus glimpsed, I long ago began compiling a comprehensive bibliography of the subject."

Whiskeyjack: And here—here's a Tailor who would make Shakespeare a suit of clothes. "If Shakespeare is to be measured . . . etc., etc."

Patrick: And here's a Shipwrecked Sailor. "We soon find ourselves in very deep waters indeed. . . ."

Whiskeyjack: For shame—here's Professor Grierson holding up a Beauty Parlor Operator's Mirror. "A little reflection will show, I think . . ."

Patrick: And Professor George Thompson in his book, *Aeschylus and Athens*, wishing he were a Cowboy. "The range it covers . . ."

Whiskeyjack: I don't think I'd have ever suspected a Birdlover would conceal a Wrestler. But listen to Roger Tory Peterson, author of *A Field Guide to Western Birds*. "After tussling with a few . . ."

Patrick: Some are Farmers, Small and Large. "My field is a small one. . . ."
"I have a large territory to work. . . ."

Whiskeyjack: For them a Rich Harvest. But many are in debt, poor fellows! Just the same, I'd never have suspected Professor Basil Willey of insolvency. Yet he writes, "I am indebted to the editor of that Review . . ."

Patrick: Ugh!

Whiskeyjack: Here's a Blacksmith. "I have", he says, "hammered rather hard at this point".

Patrick: Making a harrow tooth, no doubt, for the toilers in this field and that. Who is this Blacksmith?

Whiskeyjack: Why, Professor Cecil Day Lewis, writing as a literary critic in his book, *The Poetic Image*.

Patrick (picking up the book and glancing through it): But he is a School Inspector, too. Listen to what he says here. "Let us inspect that sadly unpoetic object, the football, through several poetic eyes."

Whiskeyjack: Cecil Day Lewis is a jack of all trades. He's a Lawyer, too. "It seems to me this objection must be sustained."

Patrick: And also a Spelunker.

Whiskeyjack: Phew!—what's a Spelunker?

Patrick: Someone who explores the caves and caverns of the earth. Listen. This is what Day Lewis says. "At this point we must gingerly lower ourselves deep down into the well, where it is very dark. . . ."

Whiskeyjack: Don't you think these facts uncover interesting strata of the scholarly personality? Don't you agree these scholars are misfits?

Patrick: I think we'd better cast a little *Twilight* on the subject now—it is almost Television time.

—G.P.

NEW FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. E. C. Warner, Edmonton
 Mr. John F. McDougall, Edmonton
 Mr. and Mrs. E. W. S. Kane, Edmonton
 Mr. W. Stanley Ross, Edmonton
 Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hurlburt, Vegreville
 Mr. Fred Seagle, Edmonton
 Mr. Harry Cohen, Edmonton
 Miss Jeanette Farman, Calgary
 Mr. C. E. Wiegend, Edmonton
 Dr. M. Weinlos, Edmonton
 Mr. A. Brody, Edmonton
 Dr. Roger M. Hall, Edmonton

N.B.—Friends of the University are those who subscribe a sum proportionate to their means to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscription.

* * *



A new position has been created, that of Associate Professor of Medical Research at the University of Alberta. It is to be maintained by funds provided by the Merrill D. Muttart Foundation.

At an inaugural luncheon held recently the Foundation and the University were represented by the following, shown in the above picture. Reading left to right: Mr. C. M. Macleod, Chairman, University Board of Governors; Dr. D. R. Wilson, Mr. Merrill D. Muttart, Mrs. Muttart, Mr. E. R. Roach, Dr. Andrew Stewart, President of the University.

Books About Us

Henry Marshall Tory

Beloved Canadian

By E. A. CORBETT

Henry Marshall Tory, Beloved Canadian is the title of a book published in March of this year by the **Ryerson Press** of Toronto. Its author is Edward Annard Corbett, a well-known former member of this University. He graduated with first-class honours in Philosophy in McGill University in 1909 and won his M.A. degree in 1912. After completing his theological training in Montreal Presbyterian College and spending two years overseas, he joined the staff of the University of Alberta in 1920, first as Assistant Director and later as Director of the Extension Department. In 1936, he resigned to become Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, from which he retired in 1951. Other publications are **McQueen of Edmonton** (1934), **Blackfoot Trails** (1934), **Canadian Universities and Adult Education** (for UNESCO) and **Father, God Bless Him** (1953). He was twice honoured with the degree of LL.D. by Canadian universities.

The book is a compact volume of eighteen chapters and 241 pages, with a foreword by Dr. R. C. Wallace, second President of the University of Alberta and ex-Principal of Queen's University. It is the story of the romantic career of a boy who was born and reared on a farm near Guysborough, Nova Scotia, and left it to begin his career as a clerk in a general store at a salary of \$48.00, the first year, and \$72.00 the second year, and to end it very far from being a wealthy man but respected and honoured throughout and beyond Canada as one of her greatest sons.

The book begins with a general introductory chapter followed by four chapters covering the early years of Dr. Tory's life—his family background, his community, home and school life, and his struggles to earn enough money to enter the university and train for the Christian ministry. Although the author, trained for the Christian ministry, seems to have had little

experience as a preacher, he succeeds in finding, at the beginning of the first chapter, a text to serve as a note, prophetic of the distinguished career which was to be the subject of his discourse. He tells us that, while walking along the gravel beach of Chedabucto Bay, he came upon an old man kneeling on the ground beside an ancient wharf cleaning codfish. 'When I told him I was looking for some landmarks of the Tory family, he pointed with his cleaning knife and said "Up there on that hill is the old Tory homestead, and not far away is the site of the old school which I attended with the Tory children eighty years ago. That was a clever family. The Tory boys all made a place for themselves in the world, but the smartest of them was young 'Marsh'. Everywhere that man went he made things grow"'

The five chapters that follow deal with Dr. Tory's life, first as a student, and later as a Lecturer and Professor at McGill University. From his savings as a clerk and later as a teacher, he was able to finance his first year. For the other years he had to depend on scholarships and summer earnings as a shipping checker on the Montreal docks. He graduated in 1890 with first-class standing in Mathematics and the Anne Molson Gold Medal for the highest standing in the final year. In 1891 he was appointed Lecturer on the staff of McGill and found time to take advanced courses in English and Philosophy and to complete his theological training. In 1893 he married Annie Tory and together they left for a honeymoon trip around the British Isles, after which to settle down for a few months' work at Cambridge University. This period he always regarded as the happiest period of his whole life. Returning to McGill, he received the D.Sc. degree in 1903 and the same year was advanced to a full Professorship in Mathematics.

Chapters VIII-XV cover Dr. Tory's activity as a builder of five institutions of higher learning and scientific research.

While on the staff of McGill he spent considerable time in Vancouver, where in 1906 he succeeded in establishing an affiliation of

Vancouver College with McGill. It continued to function until May, 1915, when it became the University of British Columbia.

Shortly after his return to McGill, Dr. Tory received from Dr. A. C. Rutherford, then Premier of the new Province of Alberta, an invitation to assume the Presidency of the Provincial University, an invitation which after careful consideration he accepted. This was in 1907, and in 1908 the University opened its doors. Among the greatest of the many achievements of the President of the new University was his success in making it a completely unified educational institution centred about the Faculty of Arts and Science, and in full control of the standards and examinations of all the professional associations. Notable in his Convocation address was his affirmation that members of the University staff must not be regarded as state officers but as independent thinkers and scholars whose chief concern was with those things of life that are of supreme value.

The young University was growing rapidly when, in 1914, the first Great War burst upon the world. Dr. W. H. Alexander records in his **Retrospect, 1908-1929** how Dr. Tory joined a platoon of professors and other notables in the C.O.T.C. but sometimes forgot that a private in the ranks does not issue orders to the lieutenant in command, even if he happened to be a member of his own staff. Other members of the same platoon, which was called the "generals' platoon", will remember how he sometimes found it difficult to negotiate the mechanics of a 'right turn', 'left turn', 'form fours' and the rest. He had, of course, too many other things on his mind. None of the members of the platoon became generals, but in 1916 Dr. Tory was called to England to become full colonel in charge of the Educational Services of the Canadian Army and the organizer and President of the **Khaki University** which introduced many soldiers to a university career and later became a model for the Educational Services of the British and American armies.

When the **Khaki University** closed in 1919, Dr. Tory returned to his duties in the University of Alberta, but also to take the leading part in a vigorous campaign for the organization of scientific research on a national level. The

Canadian National Research Council was founded in 1923 with Dr. Tory as its President. In 1928 he resigned from the University of Alberta to take up residence in Ottawa. The story of the organization of this institution, its rapid growth, its far-reaching effects upon the economical and industrial development of Canada and the many fine tributes paid by the press and by men of distinction in the educational, business and political world to Dr. Tory, on his retirement on May 31st, 1935, is told with commendable detail and is one of the most impressive stories in the development of the national and cultural life of Canada.

But Dr. Tory's creative work was not yet finished. After a short rest he assumed the Presidency of the new **Carleton College**, the idea of which was for the most part his own. Situated in Ottawa, he envisioned for it a great future. Its success was ensured from the beginning. It enjoyed his devoted direction till his death on February 6th, 1947. The tribute paid to his memory by its student publication, **The Carleton**, Dr. Corbett states, is perhaps the most moving of all those paid by the Canadian Press.

Two excellent chapters, **The Scientist as Philosopher** and **Closing Years**, bring to an end this fascinating story of a most remarkable career. The author's effort is enhanced by the fact that he has not exercised his well-known lively imagination and gift as a story-teller to make the book read like a novel. He has chosen rather to relate and organize the facts of Dr. Tory's life in a way to let them speak for themselves. These facts are often quotations from personal memoirs, official correspondence, records and reports carefully preserved by Dr. Tory himself and from press reports, public tributes and letters of appreciation which appeared or were written after his death. It was my privilege, while on a visit to him just three months before his death, to hear his own reading of several pages of his memoirs which he was then preparing, and I remember how I greatly admired the impersonal and detached manner in which he recorded some of the dramatic events and situations in which he himself was the main actor. The book is, I believe, in the accuracy and clarity of the presentation of the many events of Dr. Tory's life, a very fine and very valuable contribution to Canadian biography and to Canadian history.

I have only one criticism. It is perhaps a trifling one but nevertheless, I believe, worth mentioning. I am not sure that the subtitle, **Beloved Canadian**, does adequate justice to Dr. Tory's stature as a public man or quite accurately expresses the appreciation of his accomplishments by the public. He was perhaps too aggressively creative and too militant in the accomplishment of his purposes to be beloved by certain strong-minded men like himself in public positions who lacked the strength and clarity of vision with which he was gifted. But, in spite of the fact that he often ruffled the feelings of men who could not see eye to eye with him and could not easily forget, it is safe to say that he was universally highly respected for his idealism and sincerity of purpose and greatly admired for his courage and enthusiasm in his consistent pursuit of whatsoever things are true as of supreme importance for the building of a worthy Canadian national life. He was, in short, a **Great Canadian**.

It is, of course, quite true to say that Dr. Tory was beloved by his most intimate friends and particularly by those who enjoyed the inspiration of his leadership, the warmth of his companionship and his rollicking sense of humour that could bring tears of laughter at ridiculous caricatures of himself and some of the dignified members of the senior staff, in private theatricals, in which younger members of the staff had their day. There was, as Dr. Alexander states in his booklet, much laughter mingled with the inspiration of Dr. Tory's leadership during the difficult and strenuous early years of the University of Alberta. To this atmosphere of genial friendship and goodwill, Mrs. Tory contributed much in her own womanly way. She was a friend to all and beloved by all. The relation of husband and wife was one of almost mutual worshipful affection. Hers was that of a gentle soul who loved her home. His was the sterner mettle of the man of public affairs. One Sunday morning when I dropped in to accompany them to church I heard Mrs. Tory, in her characteristic mild manner, say to her husband: "Marsh, dear, I don't like the tie you are wearing. I wish you would change it", to which Dr. Tory replied: "Mrs. Tory, my dear, you have already bossed me twice this morning; you will not boss me the third time". The distinctive yet complementary natures of these two very human

beings is beautifully expressed in an extract quoted from a most discerning tribute paid Mrs. Tory by the **Montreal Standard** at the time of her death. When Mrs. Tory died last year at her home in Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa lost one of the most beloved persons that has ever lived in the capital. Across political party lines, in bad times and good, Mrs. Tory's kindness and warm human affection embraced all sorts and kinds of people, especially women. Husbands might be at daggers drawn in political battles—and the Tory men have been militant Liberals at all times—but the wives all gathered in an atmosphere of direct friendliness that none could resist when they came to sit about, just a comfortable roomful, over a cup of tea with Mrs. Tory. If Dr. Tory's energetic determination to get things done during a long life of great activity has upon occasion ruffled his confreres, Annie Tory quietly smoothed them down again in her drawing room. It made a rare and happy combination.

The book concludes with what Dr. Corbett describes as Dr. Tory's 'noblest epitaph'. It is from a memorial written by Dr. R. W. Boyle for the **Royal Society of Canada**. Dr. Boyle was a student of Dr. Tory in McGill, his first Professor of Physics and first Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science in the University of Alberta, the first Director of the Physics Department of the National Research Council and a close friend till his death.

It is precisely true that H. M. Tory was a man of his times and exactly suited to his period of Canadian history. Teacher, preacher, philosopher, man of action, he was nevertheless a conspicuous scientist; without leaving treatises or formal scientific contributions on paper or memoirs on specific researches, he was a great missionary and evangelist of research and contributed greatly to the adaptation of science to his country's needs. Without leaving any formal dissertation of philosophy, he was a philosopher of education, and without serving in any legislative hall, he became Canadian statesman-at-large for both science and education. He was initiator and organizer of institutions designed to last forever; instinctively, as it were, he thus pursued his happiness. All his efforts were basic preparations to render fruitful a soil to yield intellectual and spiritual harvests forever.

—Dr. J. M. MacEachran

SODBUSTERS INVADE THE PEACEby **A. M. Bezanson**

(Ryerson Press, \$3 95)

This interesting bit of light reading speaks like a voice from the past.

A. M. Bezanson was a sodbuster in the Peace, that now-fabulous country to our North, and his ups and downs in the relatively uncharted land in 1906 are projected with realistic clarity.

The 209 pages are devoid of illustrations, which is regrettable, but the author does trace the thought of the reader by placing on an inside cover an early map of the country showing trails and trading posts.

The account is written very much in the first person and is not of the polished epic nature. But these were pioneer days and fine writing would have been out of tenor.

—The Editor

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION FOR 1954-55**Section I—Full-Time Students**

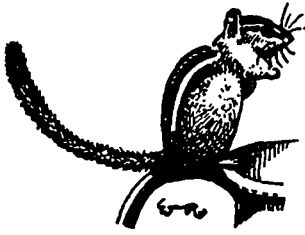
	1953-54	1954-55	Increase or Decrease
Arts and Science—			
Edmonton	704	779	+ 75
Calgary	42	35	— 7
Commerce—			
Edmonton	102	114	+ 12
Calgary	11	6	— 5
Household Economics	71	80	+ 9
Agriculture	94	86	— 8
Dentistry	118	118	
Engineering	609	746	+137
Education—			
Edmonton	686	714	+ 28
Calgary	196	242	+ 46
Law	99	101	+ 2
Medicine	236	230	— 6
Nursing—			
Edmonton	316	370	+ 54
Calgary	0	3	+ 3
Physiotherapy	0	18	+ 18
Pharmacy	114	117	+ 3
Graduate Studies and B.D.	157	174	+ 17
	<u>3,555</u>	<u>3,933</u>	<u>+378</u>
		(1953-54	+205)

Section II—New Students in First Year

	1953-54	1954-55	
Total	1,146	1,306	+160

Section III—Student Veteran Registration

	1953-54	1954-55	
First Year	7	4	— 3
Total	81	102	+ 21



the chipmunk

Now that our cinderella Agriculture faculty is established in its beautiful shining glass palace above the river bank, a mere chipmunk might be allowed to assume that "they lived happily ever after" and that was the end of the story. But even as we wandered through the sunny labs and bright, airy classrooms, marvelling at once at the multitude of equipment and the magnificence of the view, we were told that further additions even to this newest of buildings were being already bruited.

We mentioned in our last issue that Mr. DeMonte of Berkeley, California, had been invited to make a survey of the campus, dealing with space requirement for the next ten years. This report has now been made public and we can give you a picture of the campus in 1964—with 6,000 students, an Administration building, a House Ec. building, another women's residence, a swimming pool and gymnasium in the second stage of the Students' Union building, a Fine Arts building and museum. In fact the campus will have a "new look", but, unlike Dior's emaciated silhouette, this will be on lines of burgeoning expansion.

There used to be, somewhere around the university, a copy of the original plan of the campus, which, among other things, provided for a sort of "grande allée" between the residences and the Arts building leading to an imposing Convocation hall at the north end. The new plan calls for enclosure of this quadrangle by the erection of a general classroom building at the north end and the Administration building at the south end, facing 114th street. The latter would be developed as a main approach to the campus with buildings and plantings so organized as to form a vista to the quadrangle.

The report further states that the Physics department should eventually be moved from its present inadequate quarters in the Arts

building and that similarly, chemistry, zoology and entomology should be moved from the Medical building. Expansion of the new Agriculture building could house geology, botany, zoology and entomology. The Engineering building could expand to the north, fronting on the quadrangle.

The new women's residence now being discussed should be located, according to the report, southwest of the tennis court and Pembina hall. Chipmunk was alarmed at this. What price our beautiful peony garden and fish pond, and the tasteful job of landscaping just completed in the fill area beyond? We hope Mr. DeMonte didn't have his eye on that particular corner.

The Education building, says the report, is too far from the rest of the campus and accordingly it is suggested that the present building might be used as part of the University hospital and a new Education building located on the central campus. We never did like all those pepper pots very much, but then perhaps the hospital wouldn't, either.

Household Economics might be part of the science buildings at the north end of the campus or part of a general purpose building north of the Arts building. A Fine Arts building and museum should be located around the forecourt of the Arts building so as to be readily accessible to the public.

Plans for additions to the Students' Union building to contain a swimming pool and gymnasium were termed sound. A new field house and arena could be built west of the drill hall. The area north of 87th avenue and west of 115th street would provide space for future schools, such as law, architecture or education.

Before readers start sketching a map to bring with them next homecoming time, we should remind them that all this is simply a plan which has not yet received official

approval. Speaking of homecoming, we might also remind out-of-town readers that 88th avenue, where our single little university bus used to chug back and forth, is now a one-way street and if you absent-mindedly drive east on it you'll find no green light at the far end. There is also another traffic hazard at the south end of the campus. We understood that the triangle southwest of the Education building between 112th street and University avenue was to be used for a bus loop, which sounded innocent enough, but we found the other day that it has been turned into a delightful maze which reminded us of those childhood puzzles where you had to find the way to the giant's castle or the dog's bone without crossing a line.

Before we leave the subject of buildings and expansion, we must not forget the new provincial auditorium, whose site is west of the rink. Dirt work is already started on the site, and architects and engineers have been working on the final plans. The auditorium will seat 2,700 people, with additional space for 600 in a social room on the lower floor. It will be set back from 87th avenue to allow for landscaping and passenger loading. Parking space for 900 cars will be provided. Great attention has been given to the problem of acoustics. The 2,700-seat capacity was dictated by the maximum size for good reproduction of speech and music without the use of an electrical sound system. However, as some types of program require a sound system, one will be installed in the building, and this will be stereophonic or "three-dimensional". On this highly technical note we had better leave the topic of buildings and take a quick look at other happenings on the campus.

Enrolment this fall continued to show a distinct upward trend. Full-time students this year number 3,933 as against 3,555 last year, and there was an increase of 160 in the freshman class. At the present rate, perhaps that 6,000 figure may not be such a grandiose dream, after all.

There have been some changes in the staff. Dr. J. W. Campbell has retired and Dr. E. S. Keeping is now head of the mathematics department. Dr. B. Hocking has taken over as head of the department of entomology, replacing Professor Strickland, who retired last spring.

Dr. J. D. Newton, professor of soil science, has returned from Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo, where he attended the fifth International Congress of Soil Science.

No longer a staff member but well remembered by many former students is Dr. Francis Owen, retired head of the department of modern languages. We note that he has recently been appointed magistrate in Wetaskiwin.

Miss Simpson, our incomparable Dean of Women, spent last summer in Ireland. We don't think she brought any leprechauns home with her but she seems to have been thoroughly enchanted by the Emerald Isle.

Thanksgiving weekend saw a production of *Hansel and Gretel*, with Humperdinck's delightful music, in Convocation hall. About 1,100 people saw this play, which had been presented last summer at the Banff School of Fine Arts during Festival Week. It is hoped that other Banff festival highlights may be brought to Edmonton and Calgary in future.

The Studio Theatre's first play of the season is "Idiot's Delight", scheduled for early in November. The Christmas production, to run from December 8th to 18th, is "The Creation to the Nativity", a play based on the medieval mystery cycles, with carols and other early vocal music. A revolving stage will be used and costumes and sets will be in the rich colors associated with medieval stained glass windows. The production is adapted, produced and directed by Professor Robert Orchard, who is fresh from study in Europe.

Evening classes in non-credit courses show an enrolment of 350 at present and the total registration, including first- and second-term courses in both Edmonton and Calgary, is expected to reach 1,000. Registration in credit courses is 430.

Medical research at the university has been materially advanced by the establishment of a charitable foundation to provide for a medical research professorship. To be known as the Merrill Muttart Foundation, the fund has been set up by Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Muttart to consolidate the charities of several companies which they control. Mr. and Mrs. Muttart have been impressed by the work of similar charitable trusts in the United States and were desirous of establishing something comparable in Western Canada. It was felt that, with the

» » Alumni Notes « «

1914

Two more of our graduates have joined the ranks of the selective few. **Mr. and Mrs. H. J. MacLeod**, '14 and '16 respectively, are now resident in the city of Victoria, and we understand from Mrs. MacLeod that they are enjoying renewing acquaintances with many old friends of former days.

1921

One of Alberta's most distinguished jurists, **Chief Judge Nelles V. Buchanan** of the Northern Alberta district court, was honored recently by Mount Allison University when they conferred on him an honorary doctor of civil laws degree.

1924

A word of congratulation goes out to **Dr. W. H. Swift**, Deputy Minister of Education for Alberta, who was recently elected president of the Canadian Education Society.

A graduate in agriculture, but an insurance man after all, **John A. McAllister**, Montreal, and now vice-president and director of agencies for the Sun Life Assurance Company, was out west on business recently. It seemed a coincidence that after seeing his picture in the paper we should be confronted with another of the University of Alberta basketball team of 1922-23 vintage which indicated that "Jack" was president and left guard for this sterling aggregation.

1929

A graduate who directed Canada's anti-submarine research program during World War II, **Dr. George S. Field**, Ottawa, has recently stepped up to the position of scientific adviser to the British Air Ministry.

We received a telephone call from **Dr. James Campbell** in September, acquainting us briefly with the fact that he was on his way to Calgary to participate in the Alberta medical convention there.

Dr. Campbell, now resident in Letchworth Village, Thiells, N.Y., hadn't found it possible to revisit the campus since graduation, and we thought it extremely interesting and novel that he should be in the process of enrolling his son, Colin, in first-year arts at the U. of A. That sort of loyalty speaks well for any university.

1930

Edmonton's historical pageant entitled "Who Builds a City" was a resounding success, and most of the credit, we feel, should go to one of our most distinguished lady graduates, **Mrs. Elsie Park Gowan**.

There is talk of Homecoming already, and one of our most eager alumni, **Fred R. Davis**, says that he plans to be with us in February for the big event.

The Davis family have a long way to come, living in Bristol, Pa., but distance doesn't seem to matter, for they have just finished touring Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland.

continued expansion of the medical school, the field of research should keep pace with that of teaching.

The department of plant science is working on a long-term research project on wheat. The object of the study is to develop new wheat strains which will combine rust resistance, high yield and earliness, qualities which are now found singly in a number of separate varieties. Working with Dr. Unrau are two graduate students working towards Ph.D. degrees, and

two undergraduates. Dr. C. Person, our first Ph.D. graduate, was associated with the work before proceeding to further study in Sweden. The project is being financed by the federal department of agriculture, the National Research Council and the Line Elevators Farm Service. Greenhouses now being constructed adjacent to the Agriculture building will be used in the next experiment.

Which brings us back to the buildings—which was where we began.

1931

After teaching school at Beaverlodge, Alberta, since 1938, **Roberta Louise Miller** decided to strike off and enjoy a holiday afield, so she spent a year touring Great Britain.

1936

We spent an interesting hour lately with **Dave Appelt**, who is the librarian at the University of Saskatchewan. The main subject under discussion was the new \$1,359,500 Murray Memorial Library which is going up on that campus. While here Mr. Appelt was examining the plans of our own fine Rutherford Library and when he had time was busy renewing old acquaintances.

1937

It was especially nice to hear that **Mary Isabel Dodds**, now at Columbia University, N.Y., has been awarded a scholarship in library work by the Alberta Department of Economic Affairs. Up until last year Mary was secretary to the president of the University.

1938

A brief note from **Joan L. Hudson** states that she is teaching school this year at Chilliwack, B.C.

And, talking about school, **F. B. (Bev) Facey** continues as superintendent of schools, with his tour of operations since 1944 including the centres of Castor, Athabasca and Vegreville.

1940

One of our graduates in the "Trail Blazer" class, **David B. Mundy**, a member of Canada's delegation to the North Atlantic Council in Paris, has recently been appointed director of the ammunition branch in the Department of Defence Production. Prior to his posting to the NATO council, Mr. Mundy was assistant to the department's production co-ordinator.

A new and important position with the University of St. Louis is being filled by **Dr. Stanley Hartroft**, who has recently been made professor of pathology and head of the department at the institution. For some years Dr. Hartroft has been associate professor of pathology at the University of Toronto and in the Banting Research Institute.

1945

We are hearing interesting things about **James Spillios**, whom we learn has just completed a fourteen-month stay on the island of

Tikopea in the Solomon Islands. The engrossing subject of his work was a study of the natives on the island. James is an anthropologist in the employ of the Australian National University.

1946

Mrs. F. Roscovich (Ruby Deksne), Westview, B.C., writes that she has retired from the field of education in favour of two small sons

1947

Since April of this year **Les Gue** has been provincial co-ordinator of rehabilitation for the Government of Alberta. This position entails the rehabilitation of disabled persons and can be compared to the work done by the Department of Veterans' Affairs

Mr. Gue says that his B.Ed. studies at the University "still stand me in very good stead" since a good deal of his new work involves training disabled civilians in various skills

1948

Dr. Meldrum Wells Little was the recipient of a Nuffield Fellowship recently. He will take a year's postgraduate work in surgery at Hammersmith Hospital, London

After working for almost a year on Prime Minister St. Laurent's personal secretarial staff in Ottawa, **Dr. Dale C. Thomson** recently returned to Alberta on vacation

"Everyone feels an intense loyalty to the prime minister", Dr. Thomson commented, and pointed out that the work is educational in that members of the secretarial staff benefit from receiving the national and international viewpoints of the prime minister's office. Although the working hours are long, matching those of the prime minister, Dr. Thomson says he "loves it".

F/O **Ailsa H. Walker**, stationed at Centralia, Ontario, comments that she recently met with **Earl Lutz**, '48, who had just returned from a tour of France and is a Flight Lieutenant in the Accounts Branch of the R.C.A.F. at Gimli, Manitoba

We note that **Michael F. Wakal** is currently employed as an oil field sales engineer on the staff of Crane Limited and will be engaged in the promotion of sales and application of the company's products with the oil and gas industry in Western Canada.

It was a treat to hear from **Mrs. W. K. Fyson** (Raina Yanda), who was married recently and

NEWS from the branches

The "Meds"

It was convention time in Calgary recently, and members of the Medical Alumni Association congregated in the Palliser on the first evening to enjoy a buffet dinner and chat with a sprinkling of the class of '29 who were distinguished guests on that occasion.

It was especially gratifying to hear that men like Dr. J. G. Cameron and Dr. James Campbell were coming all the way from Cornwall and New York respectively to take in this meeting and the convention.

We understand from Dr. L. O. Bradley, Calgary, who performed an excellent job of liaison, that attendance all round was down this year but that enthusiasm was high.

is now living in Regina. Encouraging, too, her comments to the effect that The New Trail is serving to keep her in touch with campus activities and former classmates.

1951

Perry Glaister, who has been employed with Imperial Oil in Edmonton, was recently awarded a scholarship for postgraduate study in geology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Mr. Glaister plans to work toward a Ph.D. degree in geology.

1952

Eric Harvie is off to Trinity College, Oxford, where he is continuing his studies under the Richard Hillary Memorial Scholarship.

For some time now we have missed **W. A. (Bill) Preshing** from our favorite retail clothing store in Edmonton, and word has it that Bill is now doing graduate work at the School of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario. Best of luck, Bill.

1953

One of the campus' best-known musical impresarios, **Bruce Haack** has received a scholarship to study for a year at the Juilliard School of Music, New York City. All those who knew Bruce were charmed with his musical skill, which has been put to good use in Edmonton.

The new slate of officers for 1954-55: President, Dr. R. E. Jespersen; vice-president, Dr. L. O. Bradley; executive committee, Dr. Samuel Hanson, Dr. J. O'Brien, Dr. Nelson Nix.

Nurses' Alumnae Association

One of our most active groups close to the campus, the nurses, are continually finding all sorts of things to do.

Two scholarships were recently awarded enabling the recipients to go on with post-graduate work. It was also thought a fine thing to establish a pictorial record of graduates from the University School of Nursing covering the years 1926-47. This has been placed in the graduates' room of the nurses' residence, and each year pictures of graduating classes will be added.

Up until the time of leaving he has been director of music for the Studio Theatre on the campus, and as such composed all the music for the stage plays, along with many of the radio plays.

In connection with the recent scholarship, it seems that a professor of music from the University of California happened to hear a selection he had composed for a friend, and came to see him this summer. Subsequently he was recommended for the scholarship at the "Juilliard".

The mother of our most recent Rhodes scholar dropped into the office not long ago and brought us up to date on the activities of several graduates on scholarship and at study overseas. Mrs. McDonald saw **Joan Trout**, '53, in Paris, and also our own inimitable **Dave Jell**, '53, who is engaged in radio work in Paris. **Margaret Anne Brine** was encountered in London, as was **Walter Kasso**, '51, well known in Studio Theatre circles. We have mentioned elsewhere that **Eric Harvie** is continuing studies at Trinity College, Oxford, as is **Howard Singleton**, '53, who can be found at Christ Church, Oxford. **David McDonald**, '53, 1953 Rhodes scholar from here and son of our informant, is taking advanced work at Wadham College, Oxford.

Victoria

The final meeting of the year for the alumni on the island was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Turner. The members were treated to a "cook's tour" of the emerald isles and the continent as presented by Mr. and Mrs. Blair Paterson, who spent the past summer touring Europe and Great Britain.

Ottawa

Word from the capital is that an exceedingly interesting meeting was held at Carleton College recently when Dean McCalla brought the campus home pictorially to alumni.

It was an auspicious occasion for another

reason too. The outgoing executive welcomed in the new, which is to be spearheaded by President "Ossie" Peck, assisted by Vice "Bob" Ellis, Secretary Helen Sackville, and Treasurer Bruce Powe.

Toronto

In his swing through the east, Dean McCalla also met with forty alumni in the Queen City. The gathering was chaired by President Charlie Stauffer, and highlighting the dean's comments and pictures about "what's new on the campus" was a most interesting discourse about "the old days" delivered by E. A. Corbett, author of the book, **Henry Marshall Tory, Beloved Canadian.**



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